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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1916

"Honor thy father and thy mother" stands written among the three laws of the most revered righteousness.—Aeschylus.

It is safer to make money by earning it than by counterfeiting.

If there is a million dollars lying loose around town, Doctor Conwell should surely get it for his university.

I am not in the field for new pitching talent.—Conrad Mack. He usually gets it out of the bushes.

The remarkable thing is not so much the capture of Erzerum as the fact that the Russian announcement of it was the truth.

The Vares are about a presidential candidate out of Doctor Brumbaugh if they have to keep on persuading him all spring.

The fact that there is more than nine millions in the city treasury should not be announced. It simply causes hands to itch down the line.

Is it the friends or the enemies of former Governor Walsh, of Massachusetts, who are circulating the story that Archie Roosevelt mistook him for a butler?

It is not enough to say that the stadium is a good thing. A subscription toward the fund to build it would talk louder in approval of the plan than many thousand words.

Lord Kitchener says that there is no way to prevent German air raids. The more America sees of the war the more gratitude most of us have that there is an Atlantic Ocean.

Representative Connelly, of Kansas, apparently thinks that there is no need of a navy, because if the country were attacked the people could take refuge in a hole and pull the hole in after them.

Councils has authorized the Mayor to let contracts for the Convention Hall. This was the one thing about which the Mayor as a candidate was most emphatic. So pledge your raton one is in a fair way to be made good. Congratulations!

The British censors are permitting the publication of reports that plots against the Government are making in Ireland. Perhaps they think that the Irish are so loyal that when they know what is going on they will hunt down the plotters.

The suggestion that modified bowl fights, actually taking the form of athletic contests, continue at Pennsylvania, and that the bowl be named after the unfortunate victim of last year's fight, William Lifson, may be entertained. But one demands assurances that the spirit of humility in which the suggestion is made will continue ten years from now, when the accident is forgotten.

As the deepening of the Delaware must be considered as part of any comprehensive plans for national defense, Congress is expected to agree with the River and Harbor Committee of the House that \$2,700,000 must be appropriated this year for work on the channel. The commercial reasons alone are sufficient to justify the expenditure of this amount, but when there is added to them the argument based on the necessity of creating and keeping a deep and safe channel for the biggest warships from the sea to League Island, the combined argument becomes overwhelming.

Fuller details of the movements by which the Grand Duke Nicholas took Erzerum justify the conclusion that he is a commander of skill and ingenuity. When attacking the trenches which the Turks had dug under German directions, he cut off supplies to the enemy from the rear by a curtain of shells. This curtain also cut off the retreat of the Turks, and they fought till their ammunition was exhausted, when they had to surrender. The capture of the city in a winter campaign is an achievement which had been regarded as impossible. With Erzerum in the possession of Russia, the way is opened to join the British, who hope to move on Bagdad from the south. And it puts all of eastern Turkey at the mercy of the Russo-English army. It is also within the bounds of the possible that the Russians can fight their way to the eastern shore of the Bosphorus, from which they can attack Constantinople.

Within six weeks of his entrance into office the Mayor has secured authority from Council to enter into contracts for both the Convention Hall and the Free Library. The city is expecting him to secure similar expedition in the awarding of the contracts and in the construction of the buildings. Money for the Convention Hall is available, and as the site for it, at the Parkway and 21st street, belongs to the city, the whole of the \$1,418,000 can be used for the structure itself. A much more adequate hall can be erected under the plan of building it on city land than if a site had been purchased. The Free Library will cost \$1,500,000, with about \$1,000,000 in hand. There is general approval of the purpose to use this sum as far as it will go, with the intention of completing the building when

another appropriation can be made. The two structures will set the pattern for those other buildings that are to be erected on the Parkway, and will give to the city two great institutions, for the lack of which it has suffered in its pocket and in its reputation for many years.

THE MAN'S THE THING!

While the world is caught up in a flood of industrialism and efficiency and mechanics, the leaders of America are crying not for greater machines nor for better methods, but for men. Personality counts for more in America than perfection of method. In every industry, even the most mechanical, there is room for individual power. The man is still master of the machine.

IT HAS been shouted in the market-place that this is the age of the machine. The electric engine is discharging the stoker. The tractor throws men's hands from the plow. Meantime, systems are being built, systems so cunningly devised that men become almost equal to machines. At the end of certain Greek plays a god used to descend from a machine. Today the machine has been elevated to the dignity of a god.

Not that this would be so terrible, even if it were true. After all, men are needed to invent machines and men are needed to operate them. If some came to worst, it would still be possible that man ruled, and was not ruled by, machinery. The facts are better still. This is not an age of machinery.

Within the past eight months there have appeared on the market at least five, perhaps five times five, new talking machines. Their merits need not be considered, but comparison of the price of these talking machines and the price of records is illuminating. It is possible to buy a machine for five dollars. And a single record may still cost as high as eight dollars. Why?

Simply because the American people are willing to give all the plunder of earth to a personality, to an individual, to a clear human voice which will take it away from the machine. It is true that in our amusement the machine plays a part—the phonograph, the moving picture, the player-piano. But the greater truth is that even in these mechanical contributions to our life, the thing we value above everything else is the redeeming touch of a personality. That is why, incidentally, it would be so hard to Prussianize America.

Charles M. Schwab told the Aldine Club that he had tucked away in the Bethlehem plant at least half again as great as that of the Kruppis, in Essen, Germany. If there is a machine or a method which will produce profits that machine or method will be installed at Bethlehem as soon as Mr. Schwab hears of it. Yet the point of Mr. Schwab's address was not that his methods and his machinery were valuable, but that he had cheerfully and of his own accord given the sum of \$500,000 to the vice president of the company as a bonus for work done. Another assistant had received \$1,000,000, in addition to an enormous salary, because his work, his personal endeavor and accomplishment had been worth that much. The machinery had done its work. The method had been without fault. Yet the driving force of one man was worth \$1,000,000.

Within the last two months two moving picture manufacturers have changed their organizations in order to place in control the featured actresses of their films. The film is a mechanical product. It is impossible to pay more than twenty-five cents for the privilege of seeing the best film in this city. And the very facts that thousands of films are made and that thousands of copies are mechanically reproduced from each negative, have contributed to the value of the few individuals who could stamp their personality on the revolving film and project their individuality to the spectators.

It is not hard to see just how this emphasis on personality affects the economic and political life of the nation. For us the man is still the thing. Every scheme for economic improvement or for political change has to come up squarely against the unshakable prejudice which the people of the United States have in favor of human beings, both exceptional and ordinary. Our intense admiration for the exceptional man and woman is a bar to socialistic propaganda, because we worship, sometimes extravagantly, the success they win. On the other hand, the trust in average human beings is a successful bar against the less desirable forms of our new mania for efficiency.

Efficiency, it has been pointed out, is no more to be revered than abracadabra unless there is something very definite, something much more important than money-making, toward which efficiency tends. It may be added that efficiency, unless it is the product of individual purpose, is futile. The charge has been denied that certain methods of efficiency wear men out in a brief time; but the denial is not enough. Before any system roots itself in American soil it will have to prove that it releases the forces of the workers for higher and better things. It will be of very little profit to the nation that it can make three times as many turning lathes in a given time as any other country can make if the price has to be paid with the freedom of the worker's soul.

So far this country has kept hold of itself. It has manufactured things and has kept things in their proper proportion to persons. In a great industrial age the leaders have called only for more men of power, of brain and of personality. That attitude must continue. In the midst of our prosaic preoccupation with objects we can afford to be poetical, when human lives are at stake, and still say: "Glory to Man, for Man is the master of all things!"

MEXICO'S DEATH TRAP

THE Administration has, apparently, made a virtue of necessity in presenting a report on Mexican affairs to the Senate. That report is tardy and incomplete, for it is, according to Secretary Lansing, "incompatible with the public interest" to tell under what circumstances some of the 129 Americans sacrificed in Mexico, met their deaths. Senator Fall has insisted that the orders issued to United States marines, landing at Vera Cruz, were in effect orders which doomed them to die.

Secretary Lansing's attempt to minimize the importance of Mexican conditions is nullified by the facts which he is compelled to admit. That 47 American lives were lost before the present Administration took charge of foreign affairs is no justification for the lives lost since President Wilson has made the mistake of inaction, in conditions infinitely worse, and he cannot condone his own errors by pointing to those of others. The plea made by the Secretary of State for time in which Carranza can justify his recognition is fair enough. Meanwhile, what has been done to prevent another 129 Americans from being added to those who have already been killed on the altar of incompetence?

Tom Daly's Column

ERZE-RUM
And so the Star has captured it!
We knew it had to come.
With vodka banished from his kit
He fought for Erze-rum.

IN a poem of hers the other day Little Polly spoke of "Bridget, the cook," and now here comes E. J. N. with a mild protest. He doesn't like the implication that Bridget is never anything else. Polly didn't mean that at all, and we're sure she'll agree with us that Bridget is often a very delightful little patriot. For instance:

If I should sing of "Mary"
Don't think that that's her name.
My colleen hasn't that name,
And doesn't care for fame.
She sez 'twould make her fidget
To see her name in print,
So I can't sing of—Murder!
I nearly giv a hint!

She likes to scotch me writin'
A sonnet to her eyes,
In poetry recitin'
The love that in me lies,
But holds one rosy digit,
Restrainin' of me pen,
For fear I'll mention—Mush!
I almost wrote it then.

So when the names of Nora,
An' Nell an' Kate, betimes,
Or Mary, Rose or Dora
Are mentioned in me rhymes,
They mean that modest midjet,
That charmin' little elf,
Whose name is—O! I'll have ye
To guess her name yourself.

Dr. George M. Dorrance has been travelling again. One day in a dining car he happened to have for his vis-a-vis a fat man who felt it necessary to say: "I believe every man ought to eat good and plain food. It never pays to work on an empty stomach." "I disagree with you," said G. M. D. "I know a man who has found that it often pays fairly well." "That so? What line of work is he in?" "He's a surgeon."

THAT flag of the "Pennsylvania Lumberman's Association" is still waving. W. C. P. of Bristol, takes up a cudgel in defense of the "man" in it. He says:

Though not a "Lumberman" at its Mth,
You can take this idea for what it's worth:
In general, men are not to be trusted,
Are entirely proper—only who can.
Squintin' over pharisee, jobs or pen,
'Twill take them all in with no further comment.
From what we know of lumbermen
Wan lumberman could take us in,
As ye have said; an' so, begob!
The lasit word's yours. That ends the Job!

Dr. Alex. Hamilton in Philadelphia

TUESDAY, June 12, 1914—I must make a few remarks before I leave this place. The people in general are inquisitive concerning strangers. If they find one comes there upon the account of trade or traffic, they are fond of dealing with him and cheating him, if they can. If he comes for pleasure or curiosity, they take little or no notice of him, unless he be a person of more than ordinary rank; then they know as well as others how to treat him.

Some persons there were inquisitive about the state of religion in Maryland. My common reply to such questions was that I studied their constitution more than their consciences, so I know something of the first, but nothing of the latter. They have in general a bad notion of the neighboring Province, Maryland, esteeming the people a set of cunning sharpers; but my notion of the affair is that the Pennsylvanians are not a whit inferior to them in the science of cheating, only their method of tricking is different. A Pennsylvanian will tell a lie with a sanctified solemn face; a Marylander perhaps will convey his fib in a volley of oaths; but the effect and point in view are the same, tho' the manner of operating be different.

In this city one may live tolerably cheap, as to the articles of eating and drinking, but European goods here are extravagantly dear. Even goods of their own manufacture—such as linen, woolen and leather—bear a high price. Their government is a monarchy (or no government), there being perpetual jars between the two parts of the Legislature, but this is no strange thing, the ambition and avarice of a few men in both parties being the active springs in these dissensions and contentions, though a specious story about the good and interest of the country is trumpeted up by both; yet I would not be so severe as to say so of all in general.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Child's Winter Garden of Verses

(Based on E. L. B.)
J. WINTER.
I'm always glad when winter comes
And blows the snow about
And freezes white the window-panes,
So that I can't see out.

For when the windows rattle loud
And there's a dreadful storm,
I like the cold so much, because
Inside it feels so warm. —Will Lou.

Some weeks ago F. O., one of our contributors, graduated into the job of chief clerk to the Board of City Magistrates (New York), and in a recent issue of the Fortnightly Alumni News, in which he is editor, he had the nerve to say: "We note with pain that a number of our men have accepted political jobs. It has always been our thought that our alumni should be self-supporting."

In this morning's mail there is a note from him. "Can you," he asks, "think up a short note for our columns some time? It need not be respectful, if in the latest issue of his paper we find this:

Some fellows have written us letters telling what they think of us. But the best about letters is nobody knows who you are. So if you write us a rant in the mail we will say you praised us. That's the best of a newspaper."

Ominous

OVERHEARD and reported by an enemy-friend of the bride:
"Her fourth venture?"
"Yes, and she's just as superstitious about it as she can be. She just knows it won't turn out all well. Her husband gave the minister \$10."
"Will, why not?"
"Well, it seems her three former husbands each gave \$1. and that makes \$13."

CONSERVATIVELY SPEAKING, IT WOULD SEEM SO

YARDLEY, Pa., Feb. 15.—The Yardley public school was destroyed by fire early this morning. The report is that the schoolhouse will result in a belief in the solution of a controversy which has been pending for some time. It has been proposed that bonds to the value of \$30,000 be issued, in order that a new school building might be erected. The bonds are opposed by the conservative element, but it is believed that now there will be no hitch in the proposal. —An Evening Paper.

MAXIMS OF SEE YOUR BEST
On Good Living and Gay Thinking
Caesars belonged to the sharp-witted school
Said: 'If a miser turns out a fool
Still, he's a miser, he was
Foreign to merit.
If you're unkind, you must seek
Lean men and lean blades are
Men and all.
But to your neighbor call men
Who are fat.
Grant that a man's young, then
Live while they live.
Giving good cheer when they've
The last day of their life.
Early and often to read and
To make good men tolerant, brave
and stout. —A. A.



WHEN CANADA WAS INVADED

Rumors of Raids Across the Line Suggest a Neglected Chapter of History—American Home Guards

THE alarm over the "threatened" invasion of Canada by a force of German-Americans seems to have subsided—over here. On this side of the border the rumored attack has hardly been taken seriously, but in the Dominion there has been unmistakable excitement in certain governmental quarters, and in towns near the line the inhabitants have been stirred up over reports. The very vagueness of the reports that have circulated among the people of Canadian border towns has added to their apprehensiveness. In official circles it has been thought wise to announce that elaborate steps have been taken by the Dominion Government to guard the frontier.

Some of the newspapers of Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto, however, refuse to be comforted by official assurances of preparedness and of the small likelihood of an invasion. "It is nonsense for people to pool-pool such an idea," declares one of them, "and say that no invasion in force would ever be attempted." They recall the Fenian raids of the late sixties and early seventies, and ask if German raids are to be considered out of the question in the face of such a lesson.

They continue: "The papers found on Von Pappen, the military attache to the German Embassy at Washington, and the disclosures at the trial of the German Consul Bopp, prove beyond all possibility of doubt that the Germans are hatching plots against Canada. It is known that there are several millions of German reservists in the United States; some have placed the number at as high as twelve millions. It would be quite in line with the German idea to use neutral territory for the mobilization of a force that might raid some of the Canadian border towns.

Raids and Rumors of Raids

"We are not afraid of these, but we hope that if such a thing should happen the Ottawa authorities will not be taken by surprise. We presume that the military authorities are fully alive to this, and are seeing to it that we not only have the men, but the rifles, machine guns, artillery and ammunition in instant readiness for annihilating any German-American force that would have the hardihood to attempt such a raid."

All this seems unnecessary alarm, but it represents fairly enough the feeling of a great many people in the great Dominion to the north of us. On this side of the border we pool-pool the idea of an attack, and it may be taken for granted that the American as well as the Canadian authorities are using every means to frustrate any movement of raiders across the line. The situation, apparently, is more interesting than serious. The neutral observer, as well as the Canadian himself, recalls the invasion by the Fenians, which projected itself into an international situation already somewhat strained, but fell flat after a few ill-organized and unsuccessful raids. There was great excitement in the border towns, both in Canada and the United States, however, rising and subsiding with raids and rumors of raids through a period of several years.

The Fenian Society was a political association of Irish and Irish-Americans, the object of which was the overthrow of English authority in Ireland and the establishment of a republic there. The plans for both the Irish and American organizations were drawn in Paris in 1848 by a band of revolutionary exiles. The society, as a whole, bore the name of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood—"I. R. B." for short—and the name Fenian applied at first only to the American organization, though the title was afterward popularly applied to the European groups. The American organizer, John O'Mahoney, was a student of old Irish lore, and gave the name Fenian to the society. He derived it from Fianna Eirinn, an ancient military organization which existed in Ireland, taking its name from Finn, the celebrated hero of Irish legend.

"Safety First" on the Border

The American Society was headed by O'Mahoney at first, but afterwards by James Stephens, who escaped to this country when the British Government suddenly suspended the habeas corpus act in an effort to round up the leaders of the brotherhood. The organization here consisted of the head centre, or general manager, who commissioned district centres, who in their turn commissioned districts, were organized. The members, many of them, saw service in the Civil War, and the

What Do You Know?

Queries of general interest will be answered in this column. Ten questions, the answers to which every well-informed person should know, are asked daily.

- 1. What was the Alhambra, and who made it ruins famous in literature?
2. What were the Arctics?
3. About when was the first permanent Atlantic cable laid, and between what points?
4. From whom was the month of August named?
5. What famous lawyer tested calico as a crime?
6. About when was the Bank of England incorporated?
7. How do you pronounce Erzerum?
8. In what century was the first English translation of the entire Bible published?
9. Who used the term de plume of "Josh Billings"?
10. When was the word "Black Friday" first used?

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz

- 1. Charleston.
2. Presiding officer of the New York Centennial Convention.
3. Francis or the London Chartist.
4. To justify the calendar, the extra day being the sum of four quarter days not counted in the 365 of normal year.
5. Theodore E. Burton.
6. 1769-1830.
7. Brotherly love.
8. Russia.
9. Champ Clark.
10. Matthias Baldwin.

The Dog Show

Editor of "What Do You Know"—Please state where and when the next Philadelphia dog show is to be held. Also state who I am to see for entering dogs in this same show and how long before they close the books for entering dogs. WOODBURY.

Woodbury, N. J., February 14.
The show of the Kennel Club of Philadelphia is to be held at 23d and Chestnut streets beginning on February 28. The entries closed last Saturday.

Order of Orioles

Editor of "What Do You Know"—I have met a man who says that he is a member of the Order of Orioles. Is there any such society? MICHAEL.

Will some reader assist "Michael" to the information he seeks?
Germany celebrate the beginning? H. R.

Anniversaries

Editor of "What Do You Know"—Can you tell me whether any anniversaries of great days in this war have already been celebrated? Did Germany celebrate the beginning? H. R.

A Market Street Monument

Editor of "What Do You Know"—Can you tell me what the monument at the corner of Market and 23d streets is in commemoration of? The inscriptions with which it is covered are illegible. I should like to know the date of its erection and its object. Numerous well-informed Philadelphians whom I have asked could not tell me. CURIOUS.

Philadelphia, February 17.
Perhaps some reader can answer this question.

Mendoza the Jew

Editor of "What Do You Know"—Who was Mendoza the Jew? OLYMPIA.
A champion prize fighter who flourished in England in the last part of the 18th century. In 1731 he opened the Lyceum in the Strand to teach "the noble art of boxing."

Soap

Editor of "What Do You Know"—Is it true that soap played an important part in the Revolution? L. P. M.
You probably refer to the French Revolution. In February, 1793, insurgent women rushed about the streets crying, "Du pain et du savon" (Bread and soap). Carlyle says that the cry came chiefly from washwomen.

Some More About "Nothing to Do"

Editor of "What Do You Know"—The poem "Nothing to Do," was written by Ben King, a Chicago reporter, who died about 19 years ago. He was a crony of the late Eugene Field and the late Stanley Waterloo. F. G. BUTTON.
Philadelphia, February 15.

George E. Schilling also answers "Norwood's" question. He says Ben King was a Michigan poet. "A Reader" in Danbury sends the poem.

Never

Editor of "What Do You Know"—Was Blaine ever President of the United States? PATRIOT.
Never. He just missed it.

Insurance

Editor of "What Do You Know"—I have an income of \$1200. About how much of it should I spend for life insurance? ANNIE.
If you are married and have children, a trifle.

Dividing States

In response to the inquiry of L. F. K., who wants to know if efforts have been made to divide the State of Alabama into two States, it may be said that Alabama attempted at one time to divide the State into two States, which is divided by the late Stanley Waterloo. The object was to get the deep-water harbors on the Gulf. The plan was approved in west Florida, but the State as a whole refused to acquiesce.

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